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SUGAR REPORTS

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE • PRODUCTION AND MARKETING ADMINISTRATION • SUGAR BRANCH

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C O N S U M P T I O N

R E Q U I R E M E N T S

The material included in this issue of Sugar Reports is provided for the information of those persons interested in the sugar requirements of consumers in the continental United States for the calendar year 1951 and the establishment of marketing quotas as authorized by the Sugar Act of 1948. A public hearing will be held in connection with these sugar requirements and quotas in the Auditorium, South Building, Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., on November 28, 1950, at 9:30 a.m. Interested persons may present orally at the hearing any data, views, or arguments pertaining to these matters.

In addition, the Department has announced that it will receive for consideration written data, views, and arguments concerning the matters to be discussed at the hearing and also on the sugar requirements for Hawaii and Puerto Rico for the calendar year 1951 and the sugar quotas for 1951 for local consumption in these two areas. Further, it will receive written data, views, and arguments on the amount by which any domestic area, the Republic of the Philippines, or Cuba will be unable to market the quota for such area in 1951 and on the proration of such deficits to other sugar-producing areas. The domestic sugar producing areas are the mainland cane sugar and beet sugar areas, Hawaii, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands.

Data, views, and arguments submitted in writing must be in quadruplicate and must be received not later than December 11, 1950, by the Director, Sugar Branch, Production and Marketing Administration, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

Four sections of the Sugar Act are pertinent to the hearing and the filing of written material. Section 201 governs the determination of consumer requirements in the continental United States. Section 202 prescribes the method by which quotas shall be established by the Secretary and how he shall revise them if necessary. The determination of local consumption requirements and quotas for Hawaii and Puerto Rico is covered by Section 203. When the Secretary finds that any domestic area, the Republic of the Philippines, or Cuba is unable to market its quota, Section 204 prescribes how he shall prorate the deficits to other sugar-producing areas.

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TERMS USED IN THE SUGAR QUOTA SYSTEM

Some of the terms frequently used in connection with the sugar quota system provided by the Sugar Act are listed below with accompanying explanations.

Sugar Requirements Determination

7,500,000 tons in 1949

8,700,000 tons in 1950

This is the quantity of sugar determined by the Secretary to be required to be made available to meet the requirements of consumers in the continental United States for a specific calendar year. It is the quantity which may be entered or marketed against quotas for that calendar year. The quantity is the sum of the quotas for the areas supplying the continental United States market but does not include liquid sugar imported from Cuba and the Dominican Republic under separate quotas specified in the act or small quantities exempt from quotas under Section 212 of the act.

Charges Against Quotas7,588,049 tons in 1949

This is (1) the quantity of sugar which has been marketed by (a) mainland cane sugar mills and (b) beet sugar processors plus (2) that which has been brought in from domestic off-shore areas or from foreign countries for consumption in the continental United States. Small amounts may be brought in from full-duty-paying foreign countries under Section 212 of the act without charge to the quotas and sugar imported under a quota and later exported may be credited to the quota.

The charge against the quota for a mainland producing area is made upon the "first marketing" of the sugar. Marketing of sugar is defined in Sugar Regulation 815. Charges against quotas of off-shore domestic and foreign areas are made when entry of the sugar into the continental United States is made. When certification by the Department is required before entry of the sugar may be made, the charge against the quota is made tentatively on the basis of the certified quantity and the final charge against the quota is made **after entry** and when information is available on outturn weights and polarization.

Primary Distributors

Cane sugar refiners, beet sugar processors, importers of direct-consumption sugar and mainland cane mills are defined as primary distributors.

Distribution

7,580,031 tons in 1949

8,148,000 tons, 12 mos. ended 10-31-50

This is the quantity of sugar marketed by primary distributors for consumption in the continental United States. This quantity may be larger or smaller than either the sugar requirements determination or the charges against quotas.

Quota Stocks; Over-quota Stocks

Sugar in the continental United States, if already charged to a quota is a part of "quota stocks"; if not yet charged to a quota on December 31 (or earlier if the quota for the area of origin has been filled), such sugar is a part of "over-quota stocks". Thus, on December 31 or any other date when the applicable quota has been filled, all stocks of mainland cane mills and domestic beet sugar processors are "over-quota stocks".

Off-shore sugar held by a refiner or importer under bond for re-export or for refining and return to Customs' custody until quota is available is also part of "over-quota stocks". Only refiners and, less commonly, importers hold both quota and over-quota stocks and, therefore, the distinction is seldom made except when referring to the stocks of these two groups and then usually only at year end.

Invisible stocks

Strictly speaking, this term refers to stocks held by all distributors and users of sugar other than primary distributors, i.e., those held by retailers, wholesalers, industrial and institutional users, and householders.

ConsumptionQuantity unknown

In any year consumption will equal distribution plus or minus any change in invisible and household stocks. The data available on such stocks and direct data on use of sugar are limited. It is difficult, therefore, to make reliable estimates of actual consumption.

TABLE 1. BASIC SUGAR QUOTAS, DEFICITS, PRORATIONS OF DEFICITS, AND ADJUSTED QUOTAS, 1949 AND 1950

	Final 1949		1950 1/	
	Basic quotas	Deficits or prorations 2/	Basic quotas	Deficits or prorations 2/ adjusted quotas
Domestic beet	1,800,000	(300,000)	1,800,000	100,000 1,900,000
Mainland cane	500,000	48,773	500,000	46,861 546,861
Hawaii	1,052,000	(400,000)	1,052,000	98,594 1,150,594
Puerto Rico	910,000	181,401	910,000	150,545 1,060,545
Virgin Islands	6,000	0	6,000	4,000 10,000
Philippines	982,000	(425,000)	982,000	(450,000) 532,000
Cuba	2,219,400	873,576	3,403,080	27,500 3/ 3,430,580
Other foreign countries	30,600	21,250	46,920	22,500 69,420
Total	7,500,000		8,700,000	

1/ As of November 17, 1950.

2/ Quantities in parentheses represent deficits declared for the areas shown; those not in parentheses are prorations of deficits to areas shown.

3/ 427,500 tons of Philippine deficit prorated to Cuba; 400,000 tons of Cuban deficit prorated to other areas.

SUGAR REQUIREMENTS OF CONSUMERS

Section 201 of the Sugar Act of 1948 places upon the Secretary of Agriculture a responsibility which may be outlined as follows:

THE PROBLEM: To determine during December 1950 the quantity of sugar needed in 1951 to meet the requirements of consumers in the continental United States.

THE OBJECTIVE: To provide a supply of sugar that will be consumed at prices not excessive to consumers and which will fairly and equitably maintain and protect the welfare of the domestic sugar industry.

IN MAKING THIS
DETERMINATION,
THE SECRETARY
MUST:

use as a basis:
the quantity of direct-consumption sugar distributed during the 12-month period ended October 31, 1950.

Make allowances:
for deficiency or surplus in inventories;
for changes in population;
for changes in demand conditions.

Take into consideration:
the above basis and allowances,
the level and trend of consumer purchasing power,
and
the relationship of:
wholesale refined sugar prices to the
Consumers' Price Index for two periods-
(1) Calendar year 1951
(2) January-October 1947

The tables and charts which follow are in the same general order as the above outline.

DISTRIBUTION OF SUGAR

The Secretary of Agriculture is required to use as a basis for determining the 1951 requirements of consumers in the continental United States the quantity of sugar distributed for consumption in the November 1949-October 1950 period.

Table 2 DISTRIBUTION OF SUGAR BY PRIMARY DISTRIBUTORS FOR CONSUMPTION
IN CONTINENTAL UNITED STATES, 12-MONTH PERIOD ENDED OCTOBER 31, 1950
WITH COMPARISONS (1,000 short tons, raw value)

	<u>1949-50</u>	<u>1948-49</u>	<u>1947-48</u>
November	537	572	579
December	524	556	329
January	509	559	340
February	502	499	391
March	618	615	560
April	565	537	571
May	735	601	586
June	860	790	811
July	1188	745	922
August	944	923	893
September	660	727	609
October	506 *	523	532
Total 12-month period	8148 *	7647	7123

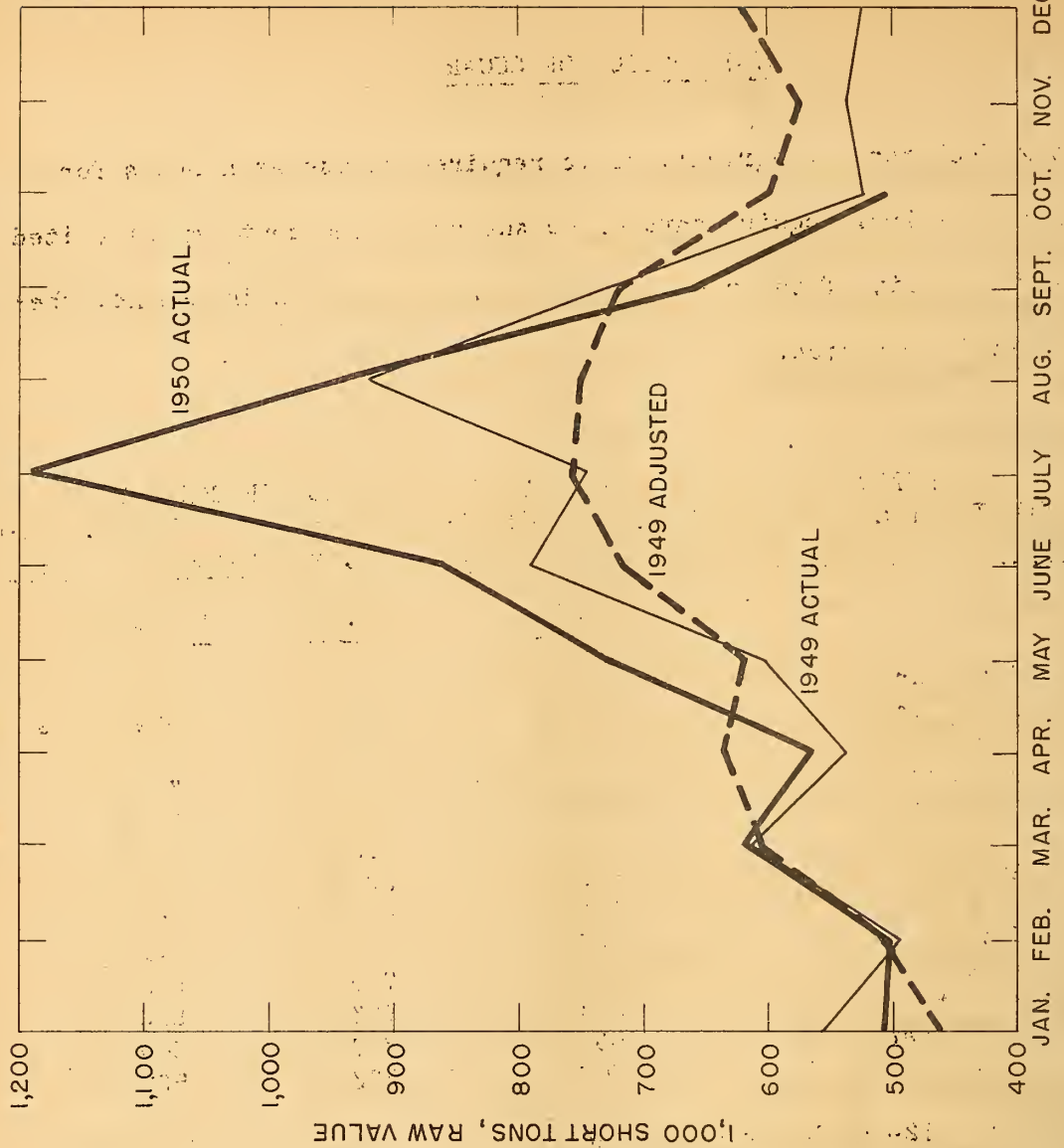
* Preliminary

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SUGAR REPORTS
Figure I

DECEMBER 1950

SUGAR DISTRIBUTION BY MONTHS
1949 ACTUAL AND ADJUSTED TO SEASONAL BASIS
AND JANUARY- OCTOBER, 1950 ACTUAL



PRIMARY DISTRIBUTORS' INVENTORIES OF SUGAR

The Secretary of Agriculture, when making the determination of the requirements of consumers in the continental United States for 1951, must ". . . make allowances for a deficiency or surplus in inventories of sugar. . . ." When making the determination in December 1950 he will use the latest inventory data available for 1950 and comparable data for previous years.

Data on primary distributors' stocks as of October 31, November 30, and December 31 are shown in Table 3 for various years. Stock data for the year 1939 have been excluded from the prewar average because the suspension of quotas in September of that year was followed by abnormally large purchases of sugar. Stocks, therefore, were influenced accordingly.

The "quota stocks" shown in Table 3, except for 1947, represent sugar in stock which had been charged against the quota for the year shown; for 1947 quotas were not in effect and "quota stocks" were those which had been released from Customs' custody. "Over-quota stocks" were (1) those charged to the succeeding year's quota becoming a part of the succeeding year's quota supply and (2) those held under bond for re-export. Only "quota stocks" are the basis for ". . . allowances for a deficiency or surplus in inventories of sugar. . ." referred to in the act.

Table 3 STOCKS OF SUGAR HELD BY PRIMARY DISTRIBUTORS
OCTOBER 31, NOVEMBER 30 AND DECEMBER 31 IN SPECIFIED YEARS
 (1,000 short tons, raw value)

	Average 1935-38 & 1940	1947	1948	1949	1950
<u>October 31 1/</u>					
Refiners raws	284	271	314	168	318
Refiners refined	379	115	193	150	294
Importers, D. C.	112	35	54	36	12
Sub-Total	<u>775</u>	<u>421</u>	<u>561</u>	<u>354</u>	<u>624</u>
Beet processors	<u>649</u>	<u>504</u>	<u>694</u>	<u>520</u>	<u>595</u>
GRAND TOTAL 2/	1,424	925	1,255	874	1,219
<u>November 30</u>					
Refiners raws	280	272	266	257	
Refiners refined	359	150	120	145	
Importers, D. C.	89	24	31	32	
Sub-Total	<u>728</u>	<u>446</u>	<u>417</u>	<u>434</u>	
Beet processors	<u>1,094</u>	<u>934</u>	<u>1,087</u>	<u>983</u>	
GRAND TOTAL 2/	1,822	1,380	1,504	1,417	
<u>December 31</u>					
<u>"Quota stocks"</u>					
Refiners raws	171	388	217	274	
Refiners refined	268	247	158	154	
Importers, D. C.	66	17	18	18	
Sub-Total	<u>505</u>	<u>652</u>	<u>393</u>	<u>446</u>	
<u>"Over-quota stocks"</u>					
Refiners raws	96	0	6	120	
Refiners refined	39	0	0	33	
Importers, D. C.	12	0	1	3	
Beet processors	<u>1,191</u>	<u>1,231</u>	<u>1,039</u>	<u>1,118</u>	
GRAND TOTAL 2/	1,843	1,883	1,439	1,720	

1/ 1950 data as of November 4, 1950.

2/ Does not include stocks held by mainland cane mills, since such data are not available for 1935-38.

"INVISIBLE" SUPPLIES OF SUGAR, JULY-SEPT., 1950

Stocks of sugar in the hands of 1,228 retailers, wholesalers and industrial users on September 30, 1950 were 9 percent higher than on the same date last year and 18 percent higher than on July 1, 1950. Stocks held by the 138 retailers were 8 percent below those held on September 30, 1949 while stocks in the hands of the 460 wholesalers and 631 industrial users were 5 percent and 12 percent higher, respectively.

The reporting industrial users used approximately 6 percent more sugar during the third quarter of this year than during the same period in 1949 and wholesalers' deliveries were up 13 percent. However, the greatest percentage increase in disappearance was in the retailers' deliveries which exceeded deliveries during the third quarter of 1949 by 22 percent. This indicates the effect of the "scare" buying at the retail level following the outbreak of hostilities in Korea. The increase in takings of householders is indicated by the household survey conducted by the Bureau of the Census. The results of this survey, which appear immediately after Table 4 indicate that housewives had approximately 32 percent more sugar on hand in August, 1950 than in July, 1949.

The receipts of the 1,228 reporting firms represent 38 and 40 percent of distribution during the third quarters of 1949 and 1950 respectively. The reports for the two periods are summarized in Table 4.

Table 4 "INVISIBLE" SUGAR STOCKS, RECEIPTS AND DELIVERIES
 OR USAGE - JULY-SEPT. 1949 and 1950 FOR 1,228
 FIRMS WHICH REPORTED FOR BOTH PERIODS

	Beginning Stocks	Receipts (short tons, raw value)	Deliveries or Usage	Ending Stocks
<u>July-Sept., 1949</u>				
Retailers (138)	18,694	206,380	204,454	20,620
Wholesalers (459)	29,145	246,105	243,168	32,062
Industrial Users (631)	<u>169,304</u>	<u>503,398</u>	<u>517,543</u>	<u>155,159</u>
Total (1228)	217,143	955,883	965,165	207,861
<u>July-Sept., 1950</u>				
Retailers	11,367	257,915	250,277	19,005
Wholesalers	30,327	277,474	274,139	33,662
Industrial Users	<u>149,668</u>	<u>570,589</u>	<u>546,596</u>	<u>173,661</u>
Total	191,362	1,105,978	1,071,012	226,328

SUGAR INVENTORIES OF PRIVATE HOUSEHOLDS, AUGUST 1950

An additional survey of sugar stocks in private households was made in August 1950 by the Bureau of the Census at the request of the Department. Previous surveys were made in June 1948, January 1949, and July 1949. The report of the Bureau of the Census for August 1950 is reproduced in full below. The qualifications mentioned by the Bureau should be taken into consideration when evaluating the information disclosed by the survey.

"The sugar supply in private households in August 1950 was 50 percent larger than at the beginning of the year and 30 percent larger than last summer, according to the results of a sample survey conducted by the Bureau of the Census for the Department of Agriculture. There was an estimated 349 million pounds of sugar on hand in private households in August 1950, as compared with 231 million pounds in January of this year, and 264 million pounds in July 1949. Although part of the rise since January was seasonal in character, these figures probably reflect, in some measure, increased buying since the outbreak of fighting in Korea.

"There were definite indications that individual households were holding larger sugar supplies in August than a year earlier. In August, about 11 percent of the households had more than 12 pounds on hand and 4 percent had over 25 pounds. In July 1949, on the other hand, only 7 percent had more than 12 pounds and but 2 percent had over 25 pounds.

"For all households, the average supply increased from $6\frac{1}{2}$ pounds in July 1949 and $5\frac{1}{2}$ pounds in January 1950 to approximately 8 pounds in August 1950. Rural farm households, as usual, reported larger supplies, on the average, than did urban and rural nonfarm households. The average sugar supply for rural farm households (about $15\frac{1}{2}$ pounds in August 1950) was double that for rural nonfarm households and $2\frac{1}{2}$ times the average for urban households.

"The results of the survey are subject to errors of response and nonresponse as well as sampling variability, which may be large where the quantities shown are relatively small. Therefore, the smaller figures and small differences between figures should be used with caution as explained in the section on source and reliability of the estimates.

"The results are summarized in Tables 5 and 6 below: *

"Table 5--SUGAR SUPPLY IN PRIVATE HOUSEHOLDS: AUGUST 1950, JANUARY 1950, AND JULY 1949

Area	Total sugar supplies (millions of pounds)			Average number of pounds per household		
	August 1950	January 1950	July 1949	August 1950	January 1950	July 1949
All households...	349	231	264	8	$5\frac{1}{2}$	$6\frac{1}{2}$
Urban.....	163	123	129	$6\frac{1}{4}$	$4\frac{1}{2}$	5
Rural Nonfarm.....	93	55	60	8	$5\frac{1}{2}$	$6\frac{1}{2}$
Rural Farm.....	93	53	75	$15\frac{1}{2}$	8	$10\frac{1}{2}$

* Appeared as Tables 1 and 2 in report of the Bureau of the Census.

"Note: In February 1950, the definition of a "farm" used in the Current Population Survey was changed for conformity with the 1950 Census of Population. This change had the effect of classifying as "rural nonfarm" many households formerly included in the "rural farm" group. As a result, a relatively large increase over the previous surveys is shown in total sugar supplies in rural nonfarm households, although the average per household has not changed commensurately. Similarly, the increase in total sugar supplies shown for rural farm households is relatively small as compared with the large increase in average pounds per household in this group.

"Table 6--PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLDS BY SIZE OF SUGAR SUPPLY, AUGUST 1950, JANUARY 1950, AND JULY 1949

Number of pounds of sugar on hand	Percent of total households		
	August 1950	January 1950	July 1949
All households.....	100.0	100.0	100.0
2 pounds or less.....	23.5	27.6	26.1
3 to 7 pounds.....	47.2	54.0	51.4
8 to 12 pounds.....	18.0	13.3	15.1
13 to 25 pounds.....	7.3	3.9	5.3
26 pounds or more.....	4.0	1.2	2.1

"DEFINITIONS AND EXPLANATIONS

"Coverage.--The data relate to households, that is, persons living alone or groups of persons living together in dwelling units as defined by the Census. Persons living in rooming units or in similar places are excluded.

"Urban and rural areas.--The urban and rural areas are those that were classified as urban or rural on the basis of the results of the 1940 Census. All incorporated places having 2,500 or more inhabitants in 1940 were classified as urban, together with certain additional areas declared urban under special rules. All other areas were classified as rural.

"Farm and nonfarm classification.--The classification of the rural households as farm and nonfarm is based on residence at the time of the enumeration, not on whether the person was engaged in agricultural work. Thus, the rural-farm households are those living on farms at the time of the survey, in areas that were classified as rural in 1940. Rural-nonfarm households live in a wide variety of places ranging from isolated areas in the open country to unincorporated and small incorporated places adjacent to large cities.

"Source and reliability of the estimates.--The estimates presented here are based on data obtained in connection with the Census Bureau's monthly population sample survey, the sample consisting of about 25,000 households located in 68 areas in 42 States and the District of Columbia. The information was obtained by personal interview with one representative of each household, usually the housewife.

"Since the estimates are based on sample data, they are subject to sampling variability. For example, the sugar supply in private households was estimated at 349 million pounds in August 1950. The chances are about 19 out of 20 that the differences between the estimate and the figure which would have been obtained from a complete census is less than 29 million pounds. The estimated change in sugar inventories between January 1950 and August 1950 was 118 million pounds. The chances are about 19 out of 20 that the difference between the estimated change and the change which would have been observed from complete censuses is less than 21 million pounds. The average sugar inventory per household was estimated at 8 pounds. The chances are about 19 out of 20 that the difference between the estimated average and the average which would have been obtained from a complete census is less than $3/4$ pounds. The approximate sampling variability of estimates percentages for January and August 1950 and July 1949 is indicated by the following table. The chances are about 19 out of 20 that the difference between the estimated percentage and the percentage which would have been obtained from a complete census is less than the sampling variability shown below.

<u>"Estimated Percentage</u>	<u>Sampling Variability</u>
5	0.5
10	0.8
25	1.3
50	1.5
75	1.3

"In addition to sampling variability, the estimates are subject to biases due to errors of response and to nonreporting. These biases may be particularly large in a survey such as this. Respondents' replies are not always accurate and may be influenced by such personal factors as fear of rationing, fear of disapproval if the actual number of pounds of sugar on hand were reported, and the feeling that the government has no right to ask such a personal question. The possible effect of such biases is not included in the measures of reliability shown above."

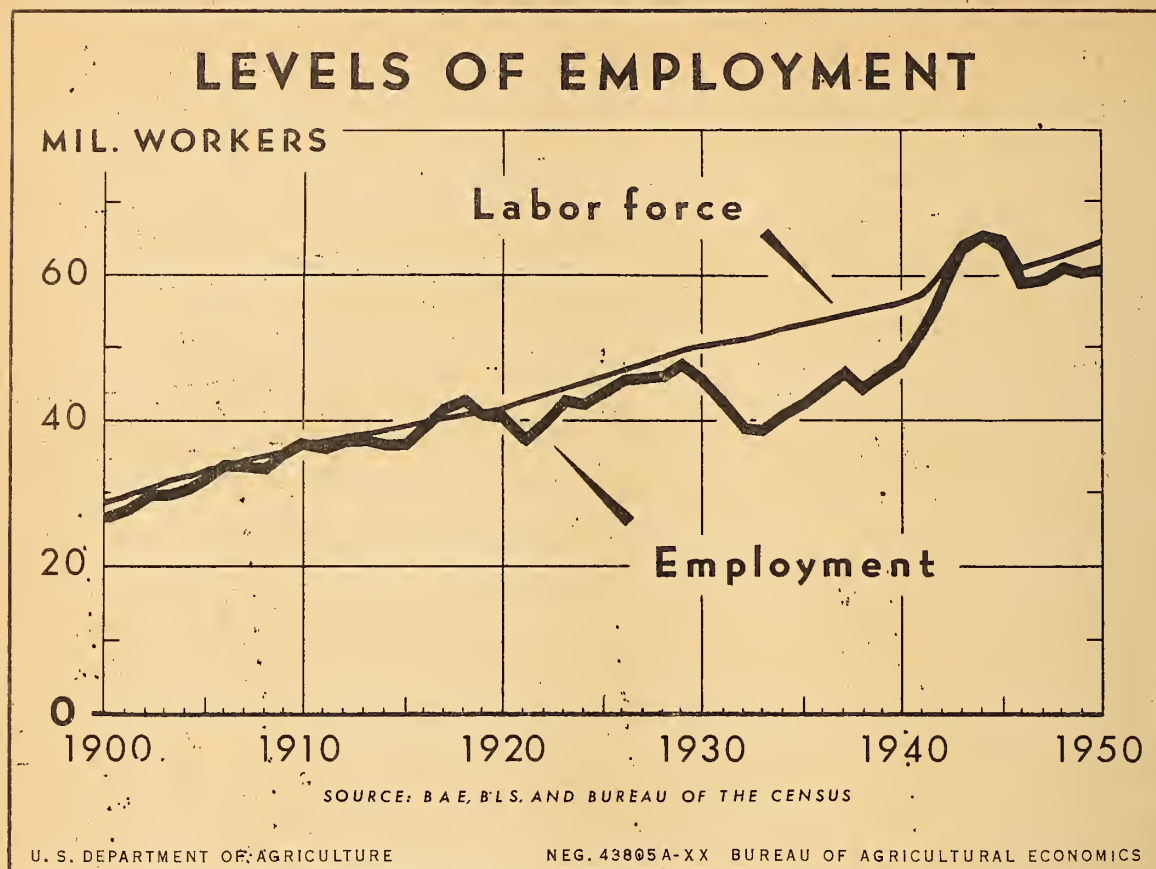
POPULATION CHANGES

Section 201 of the Sugar Act requires the Secretary of Agriculture to make allowances for population changes when determining the requirements of consumers in the continental United States for the calendar year 1951. These data are shown in Table 7 together with those on the distribution of sugar in the respective years.

Table 7. POPULATION 1935-1951, SUGAR DISTRIBUTION BY PRIMARY DISTRIBUTORS AND PER CAPITA SUGAR DISTRIBUTION, IN THE CONTINENTAL UNITED STATES 1935-49

Calendar Year	Population 1/ (000 omitted)	Distribution of Sugar by Primary Distributors		
		1,000 short tons raw value	Pounds, per capita raw value refined	
1935	127,250	6,634	104.27	97.45
1936	128,053	6,706	104.74	97.89
1937	128,825	6,671	103.57	96.79
1938	129,825	6,643	102.34	95.64
1939	130,880	6,868	104.95	98.08
1940	131,970	6,891	104.43	97.60
1941	133,203	8,069 2/	121.15 2/	113.22 2/
1942	134,665	5,466 2/	81.18 2/	75.87 2/
1943	136,497	6,335	92.82	86.75
1944	138,083	7,147	103.52	96.75
1945	139,586	6,040	86.55	80.89
1946	141,235	5,621	79.60	74.39
1947	144,024	7,448 3/	103.43 3/	96.66 3/
1948	146,571	7,343 3/	100.20 3/	93.64 3/
1949	149,215	7,580	101.60	94.95
1950	151,097 4/			
1951	154,179 5/			

1/ Total population of continental U. S. as of July 1, including armed forces overseas (Bureau of the Census).
2/ Unusually large distribution in 1941 due to war in Europe; large quantities carried over into 1942 by consumers.
3/ Because of termination of rationing and price controls distribution in last half of 1947 larger than normal; large quantities undoubtedly carried over into 1948 by consumers.
4/ Final, except for estimate of Armed Forces overseas.
5/ Median of series of projections of population by Bureau of Census.



Civilian employment reached a record high level during 1950. High employment and wage rates are the most important contributors of the high level of consumer in-

comes. If employment continues to rise, consumer incomes will increase and the demand for farm products will be stronger.

Labor force, employment and employment as a percentage of the labor force in the United States, 1929-50

Year	Labor force	Number employed including armed forces	Number employed as percentage of labor force	Year	Labor force	Number employed including armed forces	Number employed as percentage of labor force
	Millions	Millions	Millions		Millions	Millions	Millions
1929	49.4	47.9	97	1940	56.2	48.0	85
1930	50.1	45.6	91	1941	57.5	52.0	90
1931	50.7	42.7	84	1942	60.4	57.8	96
1932	51.2	39.2	77	1943	61.6	63.5	98
1933	51.8	39.0	75	1944	66.0	65.4	99
1934	52.5	41.2	78	1945	65.3	64.2	98
1935	53.1	42.6	80	1946	61.0	58.7	96
1936	53.7	44.7	83	1947	61.6	59.4	96
1937	54.3	46.6	86	1948	62.7	60.7	97
1938	55.0	44.5	81	1949	63.6	60.2	95
1939	55.6	46.2	83	1950 ^{1/}	64.5	61.5	95

^{1/} Partly estimated.

Bureau of Labor Statistics and Bureau of the Census.



For the past 40 years, changes in average income have been generally greater for farm people than for industrial workers, rising more during periods affected by war

and falling more in depressions. However, even at its peak in 1947, the average income per person in agriculture was less than that of industrial workers.

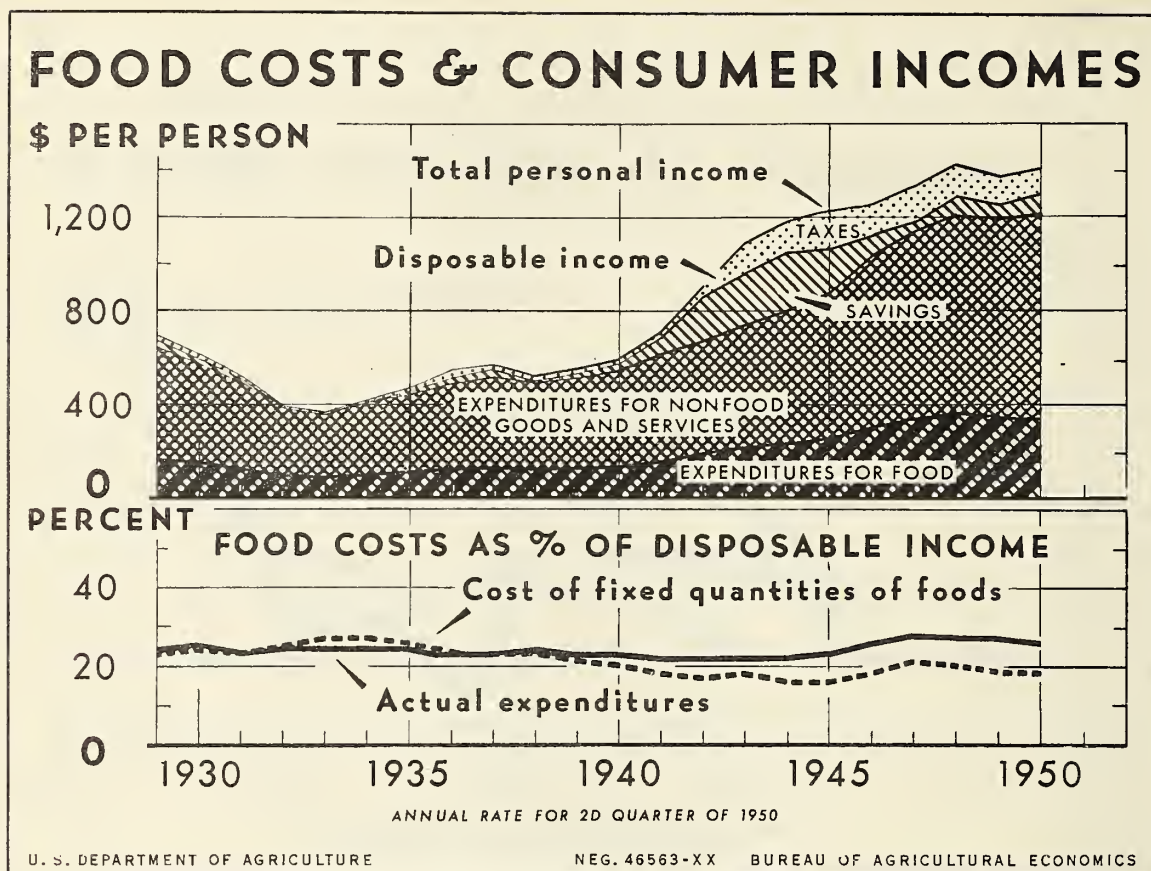
Average income of agricultural and industrial workers, United States, 1910-49

Year	Average net income of farm operators (excluding value of inventory changes) plus wages of hired laborers divided by average farm employment.		Annual earnings of factory, railroad, and mining workers divided by average employment. Revised series.		Year	Average net income of farm operators (excluding value of inventory changes) plus wages of hired laborers divided by average farm employment.		Annual earnings of factory, railroad, and mining workers divided by average employment. Revised series.	
	Average net income per person engaged in agriculture	Wage income per employed industrial worker	Average net farm income per person engaged in agriculture	Wage income per employed industrial worker		Average net income per person engaged in agriculture	Wage income per employed industrial worker	Average net farm income per person engaged in agriculture	Wage income per employed industrial worker
	1/	2/	3/	2/		1/	2/	3/	2/
	Dollars	Dollars				Dollars	Dollars		
1910	371	605	101	99	1930	489	1,318	133	215
1911	348	593	95	97	1931	322	1,192	88	194
1912	371	604	101	98	1932	218	978	59	160
1913	382	631	104	103	1933	290	950	79	155
1914	360	634	98	103	1934	402	1,039	110	169
1915	381	656	104	107	1935	469	1,118	128	182
1916	465	740	127	121	1936	538	1,195	147	195
1917	690	864	188	141	1937	567	1,292	155	211
1918	882	1,121	241	183	1938	494	1,200	135	196
1919	969	1,253	264	204	1939	507	1,278	138	208
1920	753	1,488	205	243	1940	524	1,341	141	219
1921	417	1,294	114	211	1941	739	1,559	199	254
1922	453	1,245	124	203	1942	1,031	1,908	278	311
1923	532	1,344	145	219	1943	1,378	2,240	371	365
1924	559	1,343	153	219	1944	1,466	2,400	395	392
1925	642	1,365	175	223	1945	1,534	2,323	413	379
1926	609	1,390	166	227	1946	1,755	2,333	473	381
1927	621	1,384	169	226	1947	2,031	2,648	547	432
1928	612	1,398	167	228	1948	1,963	2,872	529	469
1929	649	1,410	177	230	1949	1,735	2,900	468	473

1/ Aggregate net income of farm operators (excluding value of inventory changes) plus wages of hired laborers divided by average farm employment.

2/ Annual earnings of factory, railroad, and mining workers divided by average employment. Revised series.

3/ For 1940-45, net income includes certain adjustments to remove duplications, and in computing index numbers for those years, similar adjustments were made in the base-period estimates.



Consumers spent an average of 26 percent of their disposable income, excluding personal taxes, to purchase food and meals in the second quarter of 1950. This was slightly lower than the 27 percent used for food purchases in 1948 and 1949, but was higher than the 1935-39 average

of 23 percent. The same quantities and descriptions of foods which cost 23 percent of income during the five prewar years could have been purchased in early 1950 for only 18 percent of disposable income.

Per capita food cost and expenditure related to total and disposable income,
United States average, 1929-50

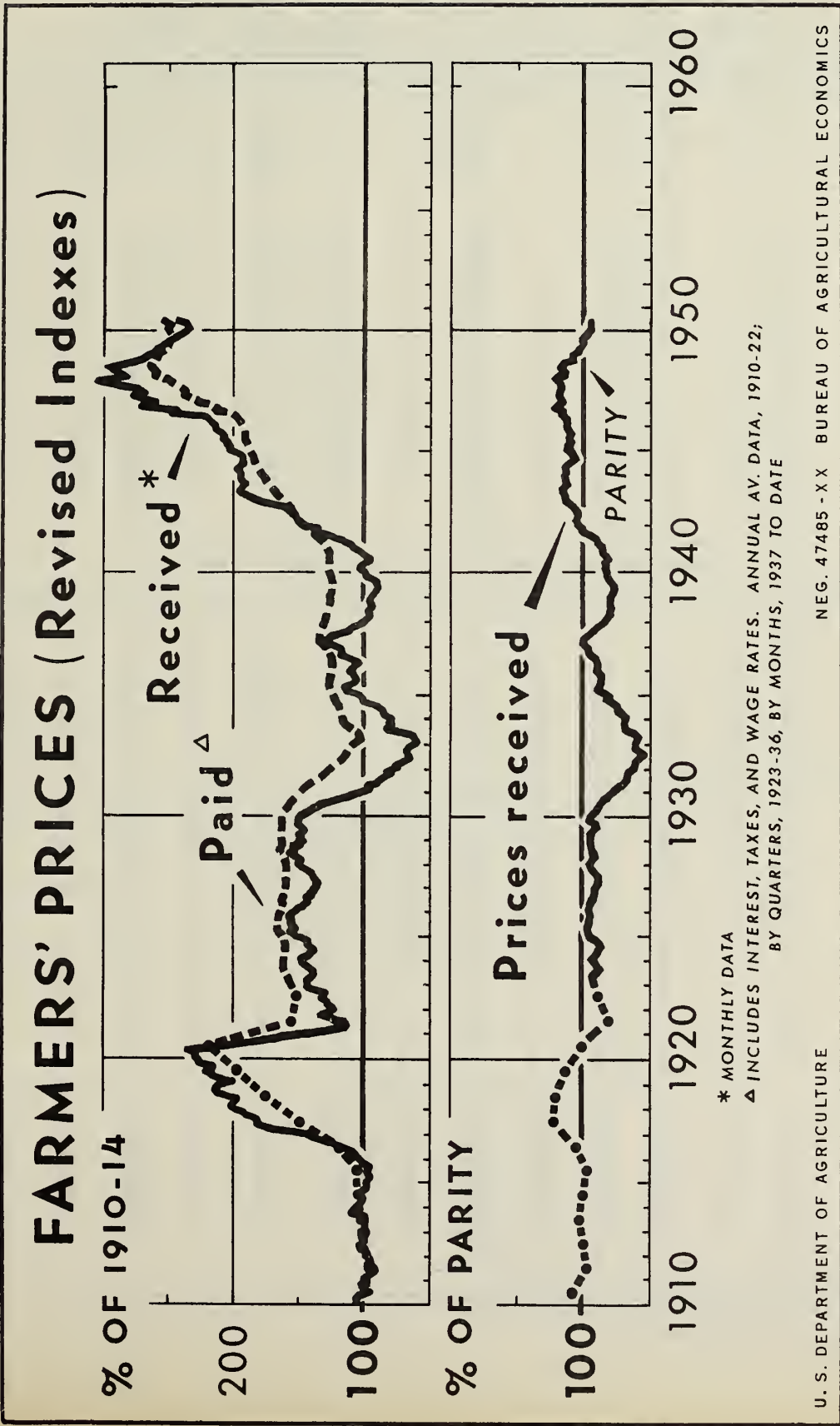
Year	Food expenditures						Cost to consumer of fixed quantities of food representing 1935-39 average annual consumption per person				
	Total personnel income 1/	Disposable personnel income 1/	Total expenditure for consumer goods and services 1/	Actual 1/	As percentage of			Actual 2/	As percentage of		
					Total income	Disposable income	Total expenditure for goods and services		Total income	Disposable income	
Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Percent	Percent	Percent	Dollars	Percent	Percent		
1929	694	673	642	160	23	24	25	155	22	23	
1930	615	595	572	146	24	25	26	145	24	24	
1931	520	505	490	118	23	23	24	117	22	23	
1932	392	381	392	91	23	24	23	95	24	25	
1933	369	358	367	86	23	24	23	97	26	27	
1934	419	406	408	96	23	24	24	110	26	27	
1935	468	453	439	107	23	24	24	120	26	26	
1936	530	513	495	119	22	23	25	122	23	24	
1937	571	548	518	127	22	23	25	126	22	23	
1938	523	501	494	120	23	24	24	114	22	23	
1939	551	533	512	120	22	23	23	112	20	21	
1935-39	529	510	490	118.6	22	23	24	118.6	22	23	
1940	590	570	543	129	22	23	24	113	19	20	
1941	711	686	613	150	21	22	24	126	18	18	
1942	906	862	673	186	21	22	28	150	17	17	
1943	1,094	964	744	213	19	22	29	172	16	18	
1944	1,134	1,058	803	230	19	22	29	171	14	16	
1945	1,225	1,076	877	251	20	23	29	176	14	16	
1946	1,251	1,118	1,054	273	23	26	28	201	16	18	
1947	1,318	1,170	1,143	329	25	28	29	244	19	21	
1948	1,422	1,278	1,204	351	25	27	29	256	18	20	
1949	1,373	1,249	1,191	338	25	27	28	243	18	19	
1950 3/											
1st Qtr.	1,426	1,302	1,202	4/ 332	23	25	28	235	16	18	
2nd Qtr.	1,409	1,283	1,211	4/ 335	24	26	28	240	17	19	

1/ Computed from aggregate income and expenditure data of the Bur. Foreign and Dom. Com., published in Survey of Current Business (National Income supplement, 1947 and July and Aug. 1950 issues), using total U. S. population as estimated by the Bur. of the Census and adjusted for underenumeration of children by the Bur. Agr. Econ.

2/ Cost to consumers of quantities of foods representing average annual consumption per person during 1935-39 is calculated by taking 1935-39 actual food expenditures (\$118.6) and applying to this base cost a U.S. average consumer's food price index. The index is a weighted average of indexes representing (1) retail food prices in 56 cities (U.S. Bu. Labor Statis.), (2) retail food prices in other cities and towns, and (3) prices received by producers applied to foods consumed on farms where produced.

3/ Includes dividend payments of \$56 and \$13 on Natl. Service Life Insur. policies in last two quarters (annual rate basis). Payments will be much smaller for other quarters.

4/ Estimated by the Bur. of Agr. Econ. from expenditures for food and alcoholic beverages reported by the Bur. of Foreign and Dom. Com.



During most of the years since 1910 prices received by farmers have averaged below parity. During and immediately following both war periods, prices received have risen more than prices paid. Following World War II, the parity ratio reached a peak of 122 in October 1946. The greater decline in prices received since 1948 brought the parity ratio below 100 in the summer of 1949. By mid-summer 1950, the rise in farm prices had brought the average to slightly above parity. During 1951, prices received by farmers may average at or slightly above parity.

SUGAR REPORTS

Table 8

DECEMBER 1950

Price paid by farmers for commodities, interest, taxes and wage rates. $\frac{1}{I}$ Index (1910-14 = 100)

Annual, 1910-23													
	1910---97	1912---101	1914---103	1916---116	1918---173	1920---214	1922---151						
	1911---98	1913---101	1915---105	1917---148	1919---197	1921---155	1923---159						
By quarters, 1924-36 and by months, 1937-June 1950													
Year	Jan.15	Feb.15	Mar.15	Apr.15	May 15	June 15	July 15	Aug.15	Sept.15	Oct.15	Nov.15	Dec.15	Average
1924	---	---	160	---	---	159	---	---	160	---	---	161	160
1925	---	---	165	---	---	164	---	---	163	---	---	162	164
1926	---	---	161	---	---	162	---	---	160	---	---	159	160
1927	---	---	159	---	---	159	---	---	159	---	---	159	159
1928	---	---	162	---	---	164	---	---	162	---	---	161	162
1929	---	---	162	---	---	161	---	---	160	---	---	159	160
1930	---	---	157	---	---	154	---	---	150	---	---	144	151
1931	---	---	138	---	---	132	---	---	126	---	---	122	130
1932	---	---	117	---	---	112	---	---	110	---	---	107	112
1933	---	---	102	---	---	105	---	---	115	---	---	115	109
1934	---	---	118	---	---	118	---	---	122	---	---	123	120
1935	---	---	125	---	---	125	---	---	123	---	---	123	124
1936	---	---	122	---	---	122	---	---	126	---	---	127	124
1937	129	130	132	134	134	133	133	132	130	129	128	127	131
1938	127	126	126	125	125	125	124	123	122	122	122	123	124
1939	123	123	122	123	123	122	122	121	123	123	123	123	123
1940	124	124	125	124	124	123	123	123	123	123	123	124	124
1941	125	125	126	127	128	130	133	134	137	138	139	141	132
1942	143	146	147	149	150	151	152	154	154	156	158	159	152
1943	161	164	166	168	170	171	172	172	172	175	175	176	170
1944	178	179	180	181	182	182	182	183	183	184	184	184	182
1945	186	187	188	189	190	190	190	189	189	191	191	192	189
1946	193	195	196	197	199	202	210	213	212	220	224	225	207
1947	227	229	234	237	236	237	239	242	245	247	248	253	240
1948	261	257	257	260	261	262	262	261	259	258	258	257	259
1949	256	252	255	254	253	252	250	249	248	246	245	246	250
1950	249	248	250	251	254	255							

Price received by farmers. $\frac{1}{I}$ Index (1910-14 = 100)

Year	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Average
1910	107	105	107	106	104	103	101	100	103	102	101	100	103
1911	100	97	94	92	92	93	94	95	95	94	94	95	95
1912	96	97	98	102	103	101	99	98	98	100	99	98	99
1913	97	98	99	100	98	99	99	101	105	108	108	106	102
1914	105	106	105	103	103	102	102	101	100	97	97	98	102
1915	99	100	98	100	101	98	97	95	97	102	102	102	99
1916	105	107	108	109	110	111	113	119	127	133	141	142	119
1917	143	150	156	173	183	185	184	185	188	194	194	197	178
1918	201	204	203	202	200	197	201	209	217	215	212	214	206
1919	210	200	204	214	220	219	226	227	217	220	228	227	218
1920	229	229	229	235	237	236	229	211	201	188	169	149	212
1921	142	130	127	118	114	111	115	121	126	131	129	126	124
1922	119	127	129	128	133	133	133	127	127	133	139	143	131
1923	143	143	143	144	144	137	135	134	141	144	147	147	142
1924	147	146	139	140	138	136	139	146	140	147	148	151	143
1925	158	156	159	155	154	156	158	159	154	156	156	155	156
1926	154	154	149	151	149	147	142	140	143	133	140	138	146
1927	137	137	135	134	136	137	138	140	148	149	149	149	141
1928	148	145	147	150	155	150	152	146	149	148	146	148	149
1929	146	149	149	147	144	144	149	151	149	149	147	147	148
1930	145	141	136	137	134	129	118	115	119	114	110	105	125
1931	101	96	97	97	91	85	85	82	80	77	80	76	87
1932	71	68	70	68	63	59	63	65	66	63	63	63	65
1933	59	55	56	60	69	72	82	78	78	78	80	77	70
1934	77	83	84	83	82	85	87	95	101	100	101	101	90
1935	108	113	112	114	111	107	104	105	106	108	108	111	109
1936	108	110	107	107	105	108	115	121	121	119	119	122	114
1937	126	127	131	131	129	126	127	121	118	113	108	106	122
1938	103	99	99	97	95	96	98	93	95	95	97	98	97
1939	95	95	94	94	92	90	91	90	99	98	99	98	95
1940	99	103	102	101	101	97	98	95	98	100	102	103	100
1941	106	106	107	114	115	120	126	129	139	137	137	142	123
1942	148	150	150	153	153	153	156	160	163	167	170	175	158
1943	181	184	191	195	193	193	191	191	192	195	195	198	192
1944	198	196	199	199	196	194	193	191	194	196	198	202	196
1945	204	202	204	207	204	209	209	207	202	206	211	213	206
1946	212	212	214	215	216	221	243	247	242	268	262	262	234
1947	256	260	278	274	267	267	273	272	285	285	287	301	275
1948	306	279	283	288	288	292	297	289	287	273	267	266	285
1949	265	255	258	256	253	249	246	244	247	242	237	233	249
1950	235	237	237	241	247	247							

$\frac{1}{I}$ Revised January 1950. $\frac{2}{I}$ Average per unit production payments made on butterfat, milk, beef cattle, sheep, and lambs are included for the period October 1943-June 1946 inclusive.

1940-49 average excluding payments: 201

Table 9. SUGAR BEETS AND SUGARCANE-SEASON AVERAGE PRICE PER TON (DOLLARS)
RECEIVED BY FARMERS 1/ AND PARITY PRICES

Year	Sugar Beets			Sugarcane		
	United States			Louisiana and Florida		
	Price		Price as %	Price		Price as %
	Received	Parity	of Parity	Received	Parity	of Parity
	Dollars	Dollars	Percent	Dollars	Dollars	Percent
1937	7.15	7.26	98	3.79	4.92	77
1938	6.52	6.93	94	3.64	4.70	77
1939	6.72	6.76	99	3.80	4.59	83
1940	6.98	6.82	102	3.76	4.63	81
1941	8.32	7.20	116	4.86	4.89	99
1942	9.28	8.20	113	5.60	5.56	101
1943	11.41	8.80	130	5.74	5.97	96
1944	13.28	9.24	144	6.07	6.27	97
1945	12.70	9.40	135	6.77	6.38	106
1946	13.63	10.50	130	7.77	7.12	109
1947	14.34	12.60	114	8.34	8.58	97
1948	12.97	13.60	95	6.86	9.25	74
1949 P	13.11	13.30	99	7.19	9.03	80
1950 (Est.)	14.30	15.00 <u>2/</u>	95	8.38	9.11 <u>2/</u>	92

P = Preliminary

1/ Includes actual Sugar Act Payments (exclusive of abandonment and deficiency payments). Also includes price support payments for sugar beets 1942 through 1947, and for sugarcane 1943, 1944 and 1945.

2/ Parity prices as of October 15, 1950.

NOTE: Parity prices for years 1937 through 1949 calculated under old method. 1950 calculated under new method.

Source: Bureau of Agricultural Economics and Sugar Branch, PMA.

COMPARATIVE DATA FOR DOMESTIC SUGAR-PRODUCING AREAS

A comparison for the domestic sugar-producing areas of production, crop value, field worker requirements and related data is shown in Table 10. The differences in worker requirements as between the several areas are due in large part to the degree of mechanization achieved and the differences in product yield which is influenced by the length of the growing season. These data were taken from the best available sources but their accuracy varies from area to area. However, the data are believed to be sufficiently reliable to present a generalized comparison between the areas.

Table 10. ESTIMATED PRODUCTION, CROP VALUE, AND FIELD WORKER REQUIREMENTS FOR DOMESTIC SUGAR PRODUCING AREAS
1949 CROP

Item	Louisiana	Florida	Hawaii	Puerto Rico <u>1/</u>	Beet Area
Acreage harvested	278,860*	36,581*	110,117*	353,385*	703,159*
Production:					
Cane or beets (tons) <u>2/</u>	5,210,195*	1,125,722*	8,072,401*	10,998,035*	10,468,444*
Sugar (tons <u>96°</u> raw sugar)	415,664*	103,555*	955,890*	1,277,482*	1,613,952*
Value of crop: <u>3/</u>					
Raw Sugar	\$48,300,000	\$12,033,000	\$111,074,000	\$148,443,000	\$187,541,000
Molasses	1,868,200	432,000	2,581,000	3,363,000	3,892,000
Government payments	6,155,000	932,000	8,438,000	17,680,000	27,049,000
Total	56,323,000	13,397,000	122,093,000	169,486,000	218,482,000
Number of farms	5,559	22	106	14,722	31,372
Number of field workers <u>4/</u>	50,000	4,000	13,750	148,000	111,000
Average man-days worked per year per field-worker <u>5/</u>	92	152	241	119	67
Yield per harvested acre:					
Cane or beets (tons)	18.7	30.8	73.3	31.1	14.9
Raw Sugar (tons)	1.5	2.8	8.7	3.6	2.3
Percentage of sugar produced from cane or beets processed	7.98	9.20	11.84	11.62	15.42
Man-days per acre <u>6/</u>	15.96	17.50	29.75	50.65	11.34
Man-days per ton of cane or beets <u>6/</u>	.85	.57	.41	1.63	.76

Continued -

Table 10. ESTIMATED PRODUCTION, CROP VALUE, AND FIELD WORKER
(Continued) REQUIREMENTS FOR DOMESTIC SUGAR PRODUCING AREAS
1949 CROP

Item	: Louisiana	: Florida	: Hawaii	: Puerto Rico	: Beet Area
Man-days per ton of raw sugar <u>6/</u>	10.64	6.25	3.42	14.07	4.93
Weighted average minimum wage per day of field- workers <u>7/ 9/</u>	\$ 3.31	\$ 4.12	\$ 6.92	\$ 2.54	\$ 5.62
Weighted average pre- vailing wage per day of field workers <u>8/9/</u>	\$ 3.85	\$ 6.02	\$ 8.90	\$ 2.76	\$ 6.57

* Actual.

1/ 1948-49 crop.

2/ Gross weight. Net weight is 4,983,982.

3/ For comparability between areas 96° raw sugar valued at 5.81 cents per pound (average duty paid price for calendar year 1949); molasses valued at 5.64 cents per gallon (season's average price for Louisiana molasses) with estimated premium added for beet molasses.

4/ Maximum number of workers employed during crop including working farm operators.

5/ Calculated employment during crop.

6/ Exclusive of administration and employee services.

7/ Based on minimum time rates in wage determinations.

8/ Based on average daily cash earnings of workers employed on time or piecework rate basis. For the beet area, the rate shown includes earnings of hand workers for whom specific rates are established in wage determinations and the earnings of workers in operations for which specific rates are not established in wage determinations.

9/ Daily wages computed on basis of 8-hour day in Hawaii and Puerto Rico and 9-hour day in other areas.

NOTE: These data were taken from the best available sources but the accuracy of certain items may vary from area to area. However, the data are believed to be sufficiently reliable to present a general picture of area comparisons.

Table 11.

SUGAR PRICES AND RELATED DATA
MONTHLY 1948 TO DATE

Period	PRICES (Cents per pound)			PRICE INDEX NUMBERS (1935-39 = 100)				
	Raw Sugar	Refined Sugar	Refined Sugar	All Foods	All Items			
	Duty Paid	Wholesale	Retail	Wholesale	Retail	Wholesale	Retail	Retail
	N.Y.	N.Y. 1/	US Avg.	N.Y.	US Avg.	US Avg.	US Avg.	US Avg.
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
1948								
January	5.83	8.21	9.9	172	184	228	210	169
February	5.51	7.82	9.5	164	178	218	205	168
March	5.45	7.75	9.4	163	175	220	202	167
April	5.35	7.75	9.4	163	174	224	208	169
May	5.14	7.60	9.3	160	174	224	211	170
June	5.35	7.51	9.2	158	171	229	214	172
July	5.69	7.75	9.2	163	172	238	217	174
August	5.78	7.75	9.3	163	173	240	217	174
September	5.66	7.75	9.3	163	174	236	215	174
October	5.65	7.75	9.3	163	174	225	212	174
November	5.68	7.75	9.4	163	174	220	208	172
December	5.66	7.75	9.3	163	174	215	205	171
Year	5.56	7.76	9.4	163	175	227	210	171
1949								
January	5.69	7.99	9.4	168	174	210	205	171
February	5.65	8.00	9.4	168	175	204	200	169
March	5.68	7.96	9.5	167	176	206	202	170
April	5.63	8.10	9.5	170	177	206	203	170
May	5.78	8.02	9.5	168	177	207	202	169
June	5.86	7.87	9.5	165	177	205	204	170
July	5.83	7.85	9.5	165	177	204	202	168
August	5.88	7.85	9.5	165	177	203	203	169
September	6.01	7.90	9.5	166	178	205	204	170
October	6.02	8.05	9.6	169	178	202	201	168
November	5.91	8.05	9.7	169	180	201	201	169
December	5.74	8.05	9.7	169	180	197	197	168
Year	5.81	7.97	9.5	167	177	204	202	169
1950								
January	5.74	8.05	9.66 2/	169	180	196	196	167
February	5.59	7.93	9.60	167	179	198	195	166
March	5.54	7.74	9.54	163	178	197	196	167
April	5.52	7.70	9.46	162	176	196	197	167
May	5.71	7.70	9.42	162	175	202	200	169
June	5.78	7.70	9.42	162	175	205	205	170
July	6.07	7.97	9.50	167	177	217	210	172
August	6.25	8.22	10.14	173	189	221	209	173
September	6.25	8.25	10.12	173	188	224	208	174
October	6.23	8.25		173				
November	6.20 3/	8.25 p		173p				

p = preliminary.

1/ Subject to 2 percent discount. 2/ Beginning Jan. 1950, BLS reports price on 5-lb. package; price shown is pound equivalent. 3/ November 1-17 average.

SOURCES: Columns (1) and (2): computed from daily quotations; cols. (3),(7),(8): BLS monthly "Consumers' Price Index and Retail Food Prices"; col. (4): computed from 1935-39 average, 4.762¢; col. (5): BLS Retail Food Prices by Cities; col. (6): BLS monthly "Average Wholesale Prices and Index Numbers of Individual Commodities" converted to 1935-39 base.

Table 12

WHOLESALE REFINED SUGAR PRICES
QUOTED GROSS PRICES AND JAN. - OCT. 1947 AVERAGE CEILING PRICE
ADJUSTED FOR CHANGES IN CONSUMERS' PRICE INDEX

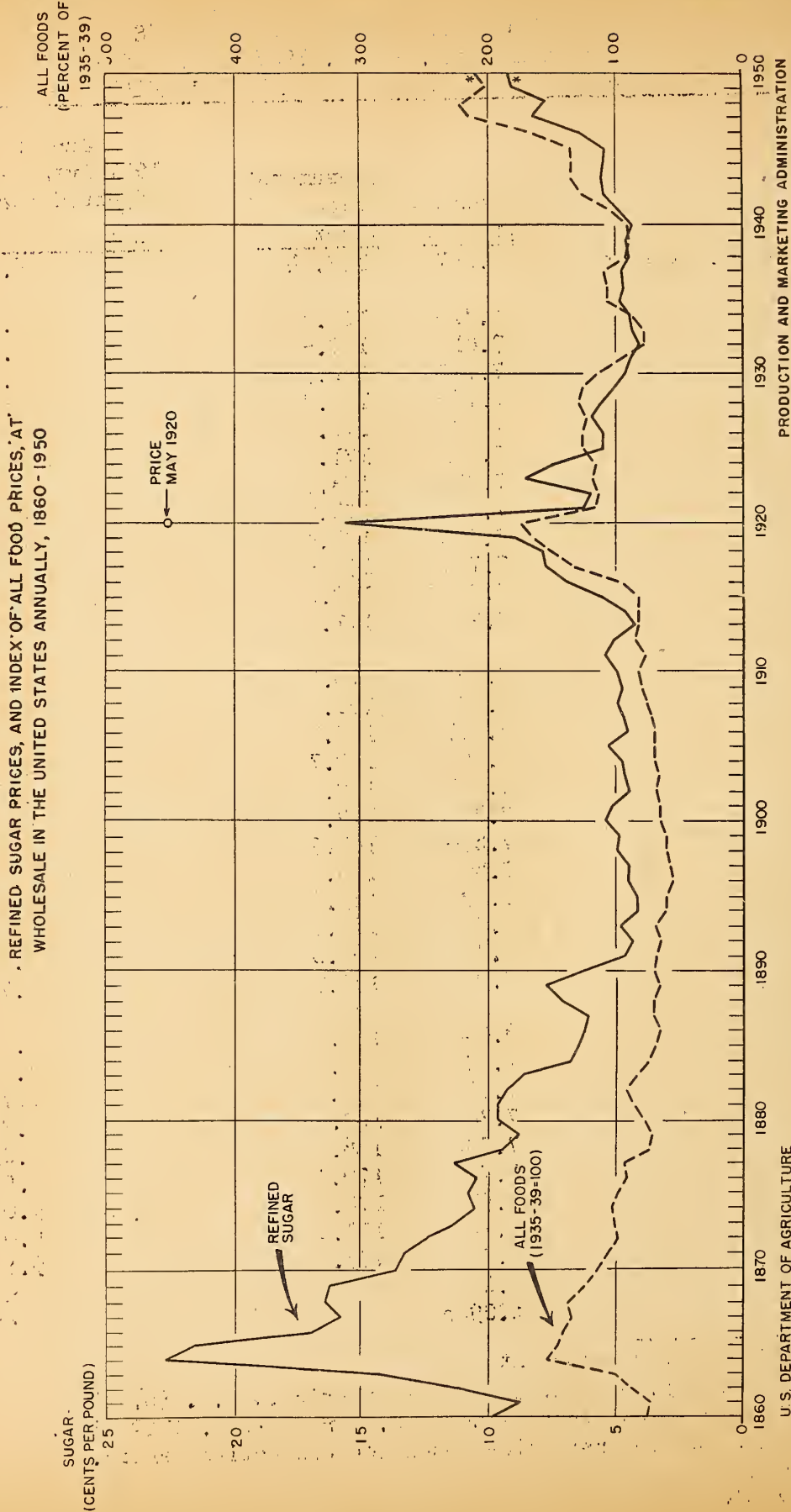
Period	Quoted price 1/	Consumers' Price Index	January - October 1947 Average Ceiling Price Adjusted for changes in CPI 2/.
1947 - Jan.-Oct. average	8.267	157.84	8.267
1948			
Jan	8.210	168.8	8.841
Feb	7.819	167.5	8.773
Mar	7.750	166.9	8.742
Apr	7.750	169.3	8.867
May	7.600	170.5	8.930
Jun	7.511	171.7	8.993
July	7.750	173.7	9.098
Aug	7.750	174.5	9.140
Sep	7.750	174.5	9.140
Oct	7.750	173.6	9.092
Nov	7.750	172.2	9.019
Dec	7.750	171.4	8.977
1949			
Jan	7.988	170.9	8.951
Feb	8.000	169.0	8.852
Mar	7.957	169.5	8.878
Apr	8.100	169.7	8.888
May	8.204	169.2	8.862
Jun	7.870	169.6	8.883
July	7.850	168.5	8.825
Aug	7.850	168.8	8.841
Sep	7.898	169.6	8.883
Oct	8.050	168.5	8.825
Nov	8.050	168.6	8.831
Dec	8.050	167.5	8.773
1950			
Jan	8.050	166.9	8.742
Feb	7.925	166.5	8.721
Mar	7.735	167.0	8.747
Apr	7.700	167.3	8.762
May	7.700	168.6	8.831
Jun	7.700	170.2	8.914
July	7.970	172.5	9.035
Aug	8.224	173.0	9.061
Sep	8.250	173.8	9.103
Oct	8.250	na	na
Nov	8.250p	na	na

1/ Subject to 2 percent discount

2/ Jan-Oct. 1947 avg. of wholesale refined prices, N.Y. (8.267¢)
divided by Consumers' Price Index avg. for Jan-Oct. 1947 (157.84)
multiplied by Consumers' Price Index for respective period.

p Preliminary

na Not available



SUGAR REPORTS
Figure VII

DECEMBER 1950

WHOLESALE SUGAR PRICES AND PER CAPITA DISPOSABLE INCOME
ANNUALLY 1910-50



U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

PRODUCTION AND MARKETING ADMINISTRATION

* Estimated

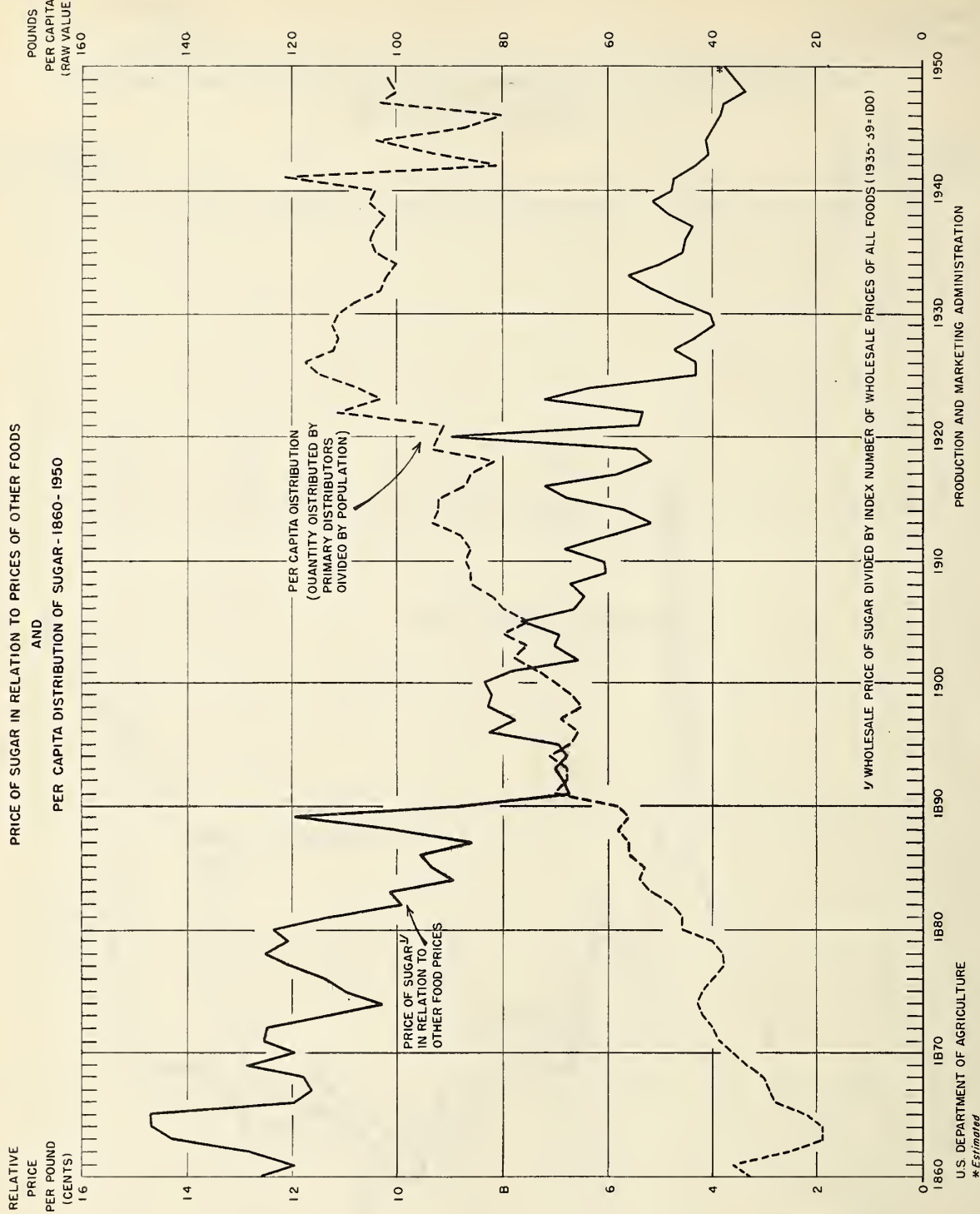


TABLE 13. WHOLESALE SUGAR PRICES, INDEX NUMBERS OF WHOLESALE PRICES OF ALL FOODS, WHOLESALE SUGAR PRICES IN RELATION TO PRICES OF ALL FOODS, AND PER CAPITA SUGAR DISTRIBUTION, ANNUALLY 1860 - 1949
AND
INDEX NUMBERS OF PER CAPITA DISPOSABLE INCOME AND WHOLESALE SUGAR PRICES IN RELATION TO PER CAPITA DISPOSABLE INCOME ANNUALLY
1910 - 1949; MONTHLY, JANUARY 1950 TO DATE

Year (1)	Sugar Price, Net Cash, N.Y. (cents, per lb.) (2)	Index Numbers (1935 - 39 = 100)		Sugar Prices in Relation to		Sugar Distri- bution Per Capita (pounds, raw value) (7)
		Prices of all Foods (Whole- sale) (3)	Per Capita Dispos- able Income (4)	Prices of all Foods (cents per lb.) (5)	Per Capita Dispos- able Income (6)	
1860	9.78	78		12.54		33
1	8.75	73		11.99		36
2	11.16	87		12.83		25
3	14.28	100		14.28		19
4	22.56	154		14.65		19
5	21.56	147		14.67		22
6	16.88	141		11.97		28
7	15.78	136		11.60		29
8	16.32	139		11.74		30
9	16.19	126		12.85		33
1870	13.53	113		11.97		36
1	13.28	106		12.53		39
2	12.37	99		12.49		40
3	11.34	100		11.34		42
4	10.56	103		10.25		43
5	10.72	98		10.94		42
6	10.47	92		11.38		40
7	11.31	94		12.03		38
8	9.48	76		12.47		38
9	8.78	73		12.03		40
1880	9.60	78		12.31		46
1	9.67	86		11.24		46
2	9.23	93		9.92		48
3	8.51	84		10.13		52
4	6.78	76		8.92		54
5	6.44	69		9.33		53
6	6.12	64		9.56		56
7	6.01	70		8.59		56
8	7.01	70		10.01		58
9	7.64	64		11.94		56
1890	6.17	70		8.81		58
1	4.64	69		6.72		70
2	4.35	64		6.80		68
3	4.84	69		7.01		68
4	4.12	61		6.75		71
5	4.15	60		6.92		67

(continued)

Table 13 (continued)

Year (1)	Sugar Price, Net Cash, N.Y. (cents, per lb.) (2)	Index Numbers (1935 - 39 = 100)		Sugar Prices in Relation to		Sugar Distri- bution per Capita (pounds, raw value) (7)
		Prices of all Foods (whole- sale) (3)	Per Capita Dispos- able Income (4)	Prices of all Foods (cents per lb.) (5)	Per Capita Dispos- able Income (6)	
1896	4.53	55		8.24		66
7	4.50	58		7.76		69
8	4.96	60		8.27		65
9	4.92	60		8.20		67
1900	5.32	64		8.31		70
1	5.05	64		7.89		73
2	4.46	68		6.56		78
3	4.64	66		7.03		75
4	4.77	69		6.91		80
5	5.26	69		7.62		75
6	4.52	68		6.65		80
7	4.65	72		6.46		82
8	4.96	74		6.70		86
9	4.76	79		6.03		86
					(Cents per Lb.)	
1910	4.97	82	63	6.06	7.89	87
1	5.34	78	63	6.85	8.48	86
2	5.04	85	67	5.93	7.52	88
3	4.28	82	69	5.22	6.20	93
4	4.66	82	68	5.71	6.88	92
5	5.56	82	71	6.78	7.83	92
6	6.86	95	82	7.22	8.37	87
7	7.66	132	98	5.80	7.82	86
8	7.83	151	108	5.19	7.25	81
9	9.00	164	122	5.49	7.38	93
1920	15.55	174	126	8.94	12.34	92
1	6.19	114	99	5.43	6.25	91
2	5.93	111	104	5.34	5.70	111
3	8.41	117	119	7.19	7.07	103
4	7.31	115	118	6.36	6.19	107
5	5.45	126	123	4.33	4.43	114
6	5.46	126	126	4.33	4.33	117
7	5.79	122	124	4.75	4.67	112
8	5.52	128	126	4.31	4.38	111
9	5.03	126	132	3.99	3.81	112
1930	4.62	114	117	4.05	3.95	111
1	4.43	95	99	4.66	4.47	108
2	3.99	77	75	5.18	5.32	103
3	4.32	77	70	5.61	6.17	102
4	4.44	89	80	4.99	5.55	100
5	4.86	106	89	4.58	5.46	104
6	4.69	104	101	4.51	4.68	105
7	4.73	108	108	4.38	4.38	104
8	4.48	93	98	4.82	4.57	102
9	4.57	89	104	5.13	4.39	105

(continued)

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Table 13 (continued)

Index Numbers
(1935 - 39 = 100)Sugar Prices in
Relation to

Year (1)	Sugar Price, Net Cash, N.Y. (cents, per lb.) (2)	Index Numbers (1935 - 39 = 100)		Sugar Prices in Relation to		Sugar Distri- bution Per Capita (pounds, raw value) (7)
		Prices of all Foods (whole- sale) (3)	Per Capita Dispos- able Income (4)	Prices of all Foods (cents per lb.) (5)	Per Capita Dispos- able Income (6)	
1940	4.34	91	112	4.77	3.88	104
1	4.92	104	134	4.73	3.67	121 1/
2	5.44	126	169	4.32	3.22	81 1/
3	5.49	135	189	4.07	2.90	93
4	5.46	133	208	4.11	2.62	104
5	5.39	135	211	3.99	2.55	87
6	6.34	166	219*	3.82	2.89	80
7	8.12	214	229*	3.79	3.55	103
8	7.61	227	251*	3.35	3.03	100
9	7.81	204	245*	3.83	3.19	102

Month

1950

Jan.	7.89	196		4.03		
Feb.	7.77	198		3.92		
Mar.	7.58	197		3.85		
Jan-Mar. av.	7.75	197	258 2/	3.93	3.00	
Apr.	7.55	196		3.85		
May	7.55	202		3.74		
June	7.55	205		3.68		
Apr-June av.	7.55	201	254 2/	3.76	2.97	
July	7.81	217		3.60		
Aug.	8.06	221		3.65		
Sep.	8.08	224		3.61		
July-Sep. av.	7.98	221	263 2/	3.62	3.03	
Oct.	8.08					
Nov.	8.08p					

p - Preliminary

* - Revised October 1950

1/ Unusually large distribution during 1941 resulted in building up of the "invisible" supply carried over in 1942 and a considerable amount of sugar distributed during 1941 was actually consumed during 1942.

2/ Preliminary - at annual rate.

Sources: Column 2: 1860 - 99, "Palmer's Sugar Manual, 'Concerning Sugar'";
1900 - 1950 Lamborn Sugar Market Report

Column 3: 1860 - 1909, "Wholesale Prices for 213 Years", Warren and Pearson;

1910 - 1950, Bureau of Agricultural Economics. Index numbers 1910 - 14 converted to 1935 - 39 = 100.

Column 4: 1910 - 1928, Estimates by BAE;

1929 - 1949, Computed by BAE from data of U. S. Department of Commerce.

Column 5: Column (2) divided by column (3).

Column 6: Column (2) divided by column (4).

Column 7: 1860 - 99, Willett & Gray;

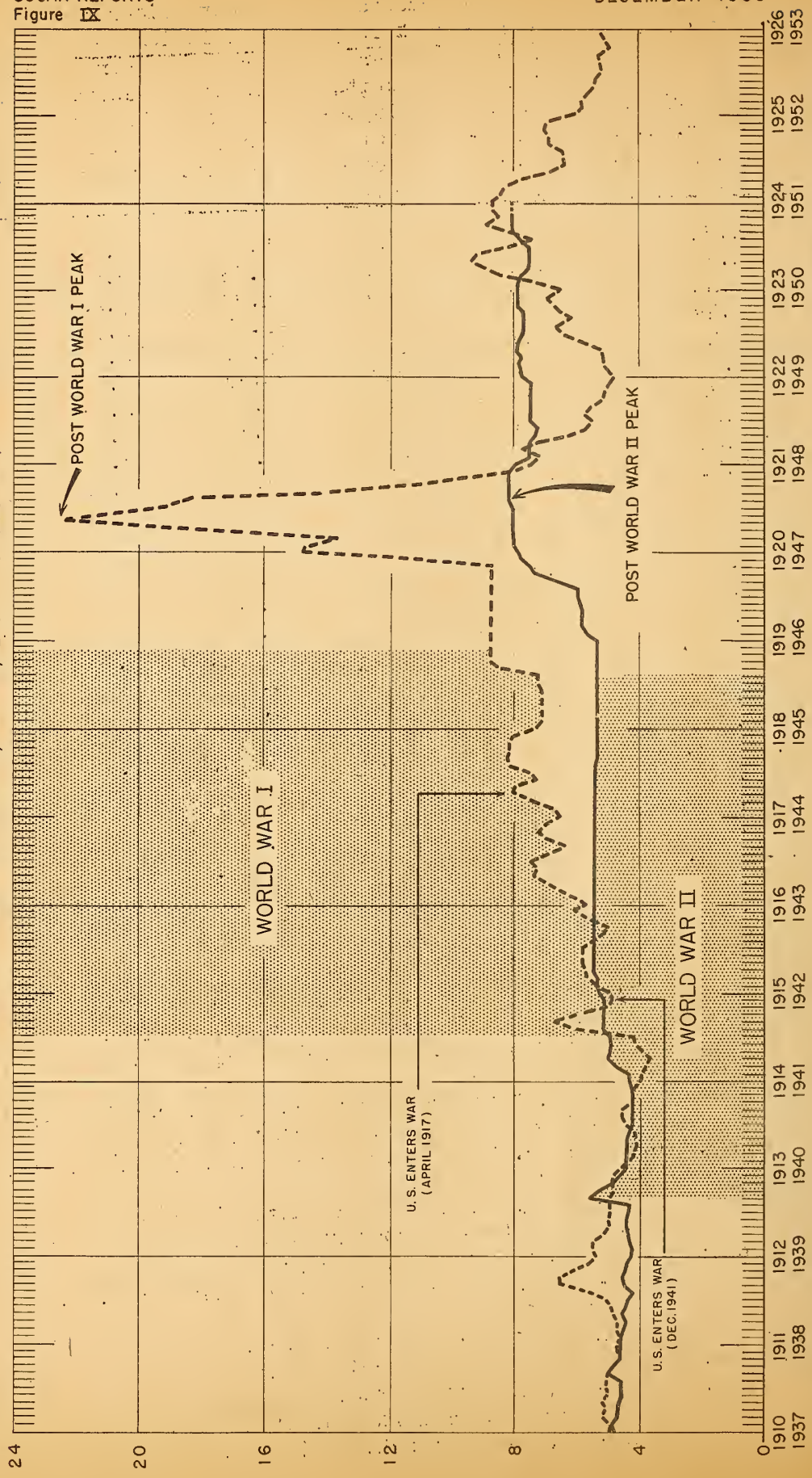
1900 - 33, Lamborn Sugar Market Report;

1934 - 49, Sugar Branch, PMA, USDA.

REFINED SUGAR PRICES IN THE TWO WORLD WARS
AND POST WAR PERIODS

(MONTHLY AVERAGE WHOLESale PRICE, NEW YORK, NET CASH INCLUDING TAX)

GENTS
PER
POUND



PRODUCTION AND MARKETING ADMINISTRATION

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Table 14

INDEX NUMBERS OF WHOLESALE PRICES OF SELECTED INGREDIENTS IN
SUGAR CONTAINING PRODUCTS, ANNUAL 1942-49 AND SEPTEMBER 1950
(1935-39=100)

Commodity	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949	Sept. 1950
Sugar, granulated, f.o.b., New York, net cash	116.8	117.7	117.0	115.5	135.9	174.0	163.1	167.3	173.2
Dextrose, in bags, Chicago	123.9	124.7	124.9	124.9	160.9	196.6	175.4	182.2	185.5
Corn Sirup, 42, unmixed, f.o.b., New York	105.9	105.6	114.7	120.9	144.0	181.2	192.1	169.8	187.5
Cocoa, Accra, fair fermented									
Spot, New York	146.9	146.9	146.9	146.9	191.4	577.6	655.1	354.8	688.5
Peanuts, season average price received by farmers	180.3	211.5	238.9	245.7	270.4	300.1	310.5	314.5	
Wheat flour, hard winter, short patents, Kansas City, season average price	123.3	145.9	144.2	148.3	212.7	238.4	211.3	224.7	227.1
Cream, 40% butterfat, average N.Y., Philadelphia, Boston	136.2	163.5	165.1	169.1	219.7	223.9	246.1	189.5	198.7
Milk, 3.5% butterfat, standard grade, dealer's buying price									
(2)	127.6	144.5	148.2	149.1	179.3	215.5	236.5	221.7	211.3
Dry Milk, solids-non-fat manu- facturer's selling price	186.9	199.5	206.0	203.1	209.6	156.8	218.1	172.6	171.3
(2)									
Strawberries, all-commercial, season average by growers	120.0	238.9	299.2	324.9	368.7	291.7	315.8	294.0	
(2)									
Peaches, season average price received by farmers	165.9	297.6	260.0	247.8	231.2	181.4	226.8	153.2	
(2)									

Sources: Computed from data supplied by (1) Sugar Branch, PMA; (2) Bureau of Agricultural Economics;
(3) Bureau of Labor Statistics; and (4) PMA Market News Service.

Table 15
INDEX NUMBERS OF WHOLESALE PRICES OF SELECTED INGREDIENTS IN
SUGAR-CONTAINING PRODUCTS, JANUARY-SEPTEMBER, 1950 1/
(1935-39 = 100)

Commodity	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September
Sugar, granulated, f.o.b., New York, net cash	(1): 165.0	166.4	162.4	161.7	161.7	161.7	167.4	172.7	173.2
Dextrose, in bags, Chicago	(2): 186.0	179.8	176.0	172.3	171.1	170.3	172.1	174.2	185.5
Corn sirup, 42°, unmixed, f.o.b. New York	(3): 171.0	171.0	171.0	171.0	175.0	179.6	184.6	186.8	187.5
Cocoa, Accra, fair fermented, spot, New York	(3): 448.8	414.2	376.2	396.0	471.9	508.2	587.5	668.3	688.5
Wheat flour, hard winter short patents, Kansas City	(2): 231.1	229.1	233.2	235.6	227.7	218.2	224.0	225.0	227.1
Cream, 40% butterfat, average, N.Y., Philadelphia, Boston	(4): 187.4	187.3	183.4	179.2	180.0	180.7	187.6	195.6	193.7
Milk, 3.5% butterfat standard grade dealer's buying price	(2): 213.2	211.8	209.5	200.5	197.2	196.2	200.4	206.8	211.3
Dry milk, solids-non-fat, manufacturer's selling price	(2): 168.8	171.1	169.5	169.9	167.8	169.2	169.3	170.0	171.3

1/ No information available for peanuts, strawberries, and peaches comparable to annual index numbers shown in Table 14.

Sources: Computed from data supplied by (1) Sugar Branch, FMA, (2) Bureau of Agricultural Economics, (3) Bureau of Labor Statistics, and (4) FMA Market News Service

REQUIREMENTS OF CONSUMERS IN HAWAII AND PUERTO RICO

Section 203 of the Sugar Act of 1948 requires the Secretary of Agriculture to "...determine the amount of sugar needed to meet the requirements of consumers in the Territory of Hawaii, and in Puerto Rico. . ." He must do so, "...in accordance with such provisions of section 201 of the Sugar Act/ as he deems applicable. . .". The amount of sugar distributed for consumption in Hawaii and Puerto Rico during the 12-month period ended October 31, 1950 is shown in Table 16. The population changes which have taken place in these areas since 1937 are shown in Table 17.

Table 16 DISTRIBUTION OF SUGAR BY PRIMARY DISTRIBUTORS FOR CONSUMPTION
IN PUERTO RICO AND HAWAII,
12-MONTH PERIOD ENDED OCTOBER 31, 1950
(1,000 short tons, raw value)

<u>1949</u>	<u>Hawaii</u>	<u>Puerto Rico</u>
November	.1	9
December	1	8
<u>1950</u>		
January	2	6
February	2	8
March	2	8
April	2	8
May	2	9
June	7	10
July	6	11
August	6	9
September	5	6
October	4 1/	13 2/
Total	40	105

1/ Estimated.

2/ Preliminary.

Table 17 POPULATION 1935-1950, SUGAR DISTRIBUTION BY PRIMARY DISTRIBUTORS
1937-1949, IN HAWAII AND PUERTO RICO.

Calendar Year	<u>HAWAII</u>	
	Population 1/ (000 omitted)	Distribution of Sugar by Primary Distributors
		1,000 short tons raw value
1937	401	31
1938	410	27
1939	416	31
1940	428	33
Avg. 1937-40	414	30
1941	463	37
1942	574	47
1943	637	63
1944	850	78
1945	812	68
1946	551	38
1947	545	36
1948	533	38
1949	513 2/	38
1950	493	
1951	n.a.	
<u>PUERTO RICO</u>		
1937	1,777	72
1938	1,810	69
1939	1,844	62
1940	1,879	69
Avg. 1937-40	1,828	68
1941	1,926	78
1942	1,973	85
1943	2,012	97
1944	2,037	100
1945	2,070	117
1946	2,100	115
1947	2,149	125
1948	2,185	93
1949	2,195 2/	97
1950	2,205	
1951	n.a.	

1/ Official estimates of Bureau of the Census; includes military personnel stationed in these areas.

2/ Average of 1948 estimate and 1950 preliminary census count.

n.a. Not available.

NOTE: Distribution in Hawaii includes sugar used in manufacture of sugar-containing products shipped to mainland.